

EPO - DG 1
25. 11. 1999
(54)



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

May 11, 1999

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT ANNEXED HERETO IS A TRUE COPY FROM THE RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE OF THOSE PAPERS OF THE BELOW IDENTIFIED PATENT APPLICATION THAT MET THE REQUIREMENTS TO BE GRANTED A FILING DATE UNDER 35 USC 111.

APPLICATION NUMBER: 09/208,172

FILING DATE: December 9, 1998



By Authority of the
COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

T. Lawrence

T. LAWRENCE
Certifying Officer

ORIGINAL PATENT APPLICATION BASED ON:

Docket: 78687RLO

Inventor(s): Jianmin Shi
Ching W. Tang
Kevin P. Klubek

Attorney: Raymond L. Owens

ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE WITH ANTHRACENE
DERIVATIVES HOLE TRANSPORT LAYER

EXPRESS MAIL LABEL NO.: EM365155870US

Date of Mailing:

December 9, 1998

09208172-120998

ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE WITH ANTHRACENE

DERIVATIVES HOLE TRANSPORT LAYER

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

Reference is made to commonly-assigned U.S. Patent Application

- 5 Serial No. _____ filed concurrently herewith entitled "Electroluminescent Device Improved Hole Transport Layer" by Shi et al; U.S. Patent Application Serial No. _____ filed concurrently herewith entitled "Electroluminescent Device with Arylethylene Derivatives in Hole Transport Layer" by Shi et al; U.S. Patent Application Serial No. _____ filed concurrently herewith entitled "Electroluminescent Device with Polyphenyl Hydrocarbon Hole Transport Layer" by Shi et al; and U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/191,705 filed November 13, 1998, entitled "A Multistructured Electrode For Use With Electroluminescent Devices" by Hung et al, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein.
- 10

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

- 15 The present invention relates to organic electroluminescent devices.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- Organic electroluminescent devices are a class of opto-electronic devices where light emission is produced in response to an electrical current through the device. (For brevity, EL, the common acronym for electroluminescent, is sometimes substituted.) The term organic light emitting diode or OLED is also commonly used to describe an organic EL device where the current-voltage behavior is non-linear, meaning that the current through the EL device is dependent on the polarity of the voltage applied to the EL device. In this embodiment, the term EL and EL devices will include devices described as OLED.
- 20
- 25

09208172-120998

Organic EL devices generally have a layered structure with an organic luminescent medium sandwiched between an anode and a cathode. The organic luminescent medium usually refers to an organic light emitting material or a mixture thereof in the form of a thin amorphous or crystalline film.

- 5 Representatives of earlier organic EL devices are Gurnee et al U.S. Patent No. 3,172,862, issued March 9, 1965; Gurnee U.S. Patent No. 3,173,050, issued March 9, 1965; Dresner, "Double Injection Electroluminescence in Anthracene", RCA Review, Vol. 30, pp. 322-334, 1969; and Dresner U.S. Patent No. 3,710,167, issued January 9, 1973. In these prior arts, the organic luminescent medium was
- 10 formed of a conjugated organic host material and a conjugated organic activating agent having condensed benzene rings. Naphthalene, anthracene, phenanthrene, pyrene, benzopyrene, chrysene, picene, carbazole, fluorene, biphenyl, terphenyls, quaterphenyls, triphenylene oxide, dihalobiphenyl, trans-stilbene, and 1,4-diphenylbutadiene were offered as examples of organic host materials.
- 15 Anthracene, tetracene, and pentacene were named as examples of activating agents. The organic luminescent medium was present as a single layer having a thickness much above 1 micrometer. The voltage required to drive the EL devices was as much as a few hundreds volts, thus the luminous efficiency of these EL devices was rather low.
- 20 In commonly-assigned U.S. Patent No. 4,356,429, Tang further advanced the art of organic EL device by disclosing a bi-layer EL device configuration. The organic luminescent medium in this bi-layer configuration comprises of two extremely thin layers of organic film (<1.0 micrometer in combined thickness) sandwiched between the anode and cathode. The layer
- 25 adjacent to the anode, termed the hole-transport layer, is specifically chosen to transport predominantly holes only in the EL device. Likewise, the layer adjacent to the cathode is specifically chosen to transport predominantly electrons only in the EL device. The interface or junction between the hole-transport layer and the electron-transport layer is referred to as the electron-hole recombination zone
- 30 where the electron and hole recombine to produce electroluminescence with the

09208172-120998

least interference from the electrodes. This recombination zone can be extended beyond the interface region to include portions of the hole-transport layer or the electron-transport layer or both. The extremely thin organic luminescent medium offers reduced electrical resistance, permitting higher current densities for a given voltage applied on the EL device. Since the EL intensity is directly proportional to the current density through the EL device, this thin bi-layer construction of the organic luminescent medium allows the EL device to be operated with a voltage as low as a few volts, in contrast to the earlier EL devices. Thus, the bi-layer organic EL device has achieved a high luminous efficiency in terms of EL output per electrical power input and is therefore useful for applications such as flat-panel displays and lighting.

Commonly-assigned Tang U.S. Patent No. 4,356,429 disclosed an EL device formed of an organic luminescent medium including a hole transport layer containing 1000 Angstroms of a porphyrinic compound such as copper phthalocyanine, and an electron transport layer of 1000 Angstroms tetraphenylbutadiene in poly(styrene). The anode was formed of a conductive indium-tin-oxide (ITO) glass and the cathode was a layer of silver. The EL device emitted blue light when biased at 20 volts at an average current density in the 30 to 40 mA/cm² range. The brightness of the device was 5 cd/m².

Further improvements in the bi-layer organic EL devices were taught by commonly-assigned Van Slyke et al U.S. Patent No. 4,539,507. Van Slyke et al realized dramatic improvements in EL luminous efficiency by substituting the porphyrinic compounds of Tang in the hole-transport layer with an amine compound. With an aromatic tertiary amine such as 1,1-bis(4-di p-tolylaminophenyl)cyclohexane as the hole-transport layer and an electron transport layer of 4,4'-bis(5,7-di-t-pentyl-2-benzoxazoyl)-stilbene, the EL device was capable of emitting blue-green light with a quantum efficiency of about 1.2 % photon per injected charge when biased at about 20 volts.

The use of aromatic amines as the material for the hole-transport layer in organic EL devices has since been generally recognized

as numerous prior arts have disclosed the utility of various classes of amines in enhancing the EL device performance. Improvements in the hole-transport material parameters include higher hole transport mobility, more amorphous structures, higher glass transition temperature, and better electrochemical stability. Improvements in the organic EL devices with these improved amines include higher luminous efficiency, longer operational and storage life, and a greater thermal tolerance. For example, the improved arylamine hole transport materials have been disclosed in commonly-assigned U.S. Patent 5,061,569 by VanSlyke et al. A series of aromatic amines with glass transition temperature as high as 165 °C designed for high temperature EL devices has been disclosed in commonly-assigned U.S. Patent No. 5,554,450 by Shi et al. A novel π -conjugated starburst molecule 4,4',4''-tris(3-methylphenylamino) triphenylamine (m-MTDATA), which forms a stable amorphous glass and functions as an excellent hole transport material, was disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,374,489 by Shirota et al.

The use of organic compounds outside the aromatic amines class for the hole-transport layer in organic EL devices is not common, given the well-known hole-transport properties of the aromatic amines. However, there is a significant disadvantage of using aromatic amines as the hole-transport layer in the bi-layer EL device. Since amines are generally strong electron donors, they can interact with the emissive materials used in the electron-transport layer, resulting in the formation of fluorescence quenching centers and a reduction in the EL luminous efficiency.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide organic compounds outside the class of aromatic amines as the hole transport layer in organic EL devices, which result in enhanced EL performance.

09206172-120998

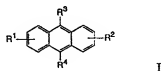
This object is achieved in an organic multilayer electroluminescent device including an anode and cathode, and comprising therebetween:

a hole transport layer; and

an electron transport layer disposed in operative

- 5 relationship with the hole transport layer;
wherein:

the hole transport layer includes an organic compound having formula I:

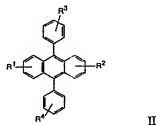


- 10 wherein:

substituents R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are each individually hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 20 carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group.

- 15 Representative examples of the hole transport layer material include:

- a) Anthracene derivatives having formula I:

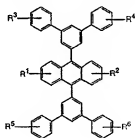


- 20 wherein:

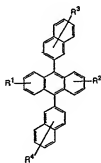
substituents R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are each individually hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 20

carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group;

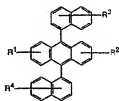
b) Anthracene derivatives having formulas III, IV, V:



III;



IV; or



V

wherein:

substituents R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are each individually hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of

866021-27180260

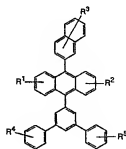
5

10

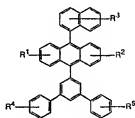
from 5 to 20 carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group; and

c) Anthracene derivatives having formulas VI, VII

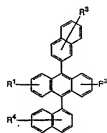
VIII, IX, X and XI:



VI;



VII;

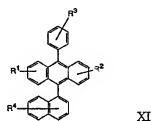
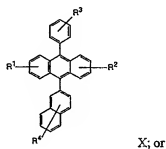
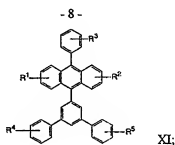


VIII;

09208172.1209998

5

10



wherein:

- 10 substituents R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are each individually
hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of
from 5 to 20 carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from
5 to 24 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group.

- 15 Aromatic hydrocarbons or fused aromatic hydrocarbons
that are used in the hole transporting layer have the feature that they do not
need to include alkylamino- or arylamino- moieties;

The organic compounds in accordance with the present invention have an ionization potential larger than 5.0 eV.

The hole transport layer in accordance with the present invention effectively works with the electron transport layer or an emissive layer or an electron transport layer which also functions as an emissive layer to provide a highly efficient electroluminescent device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates the cross-section of a bi-layer organic EL device;

FIG. 2 illustrates the cross-section of an EL device with a modified bi-layer structure; and

FIG. 3 illustrates the energy level diagram of an organic EL device with a bi-layer structure as described in FIG. 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

FIG. 1 illustrates the basic structure used in the construction of organic EL device of this invention. It is a bi-layer structure comprising an organic hole transport layer 30 and an organic electron transport layer 40. The electron transport layer is also the emissive layer from which electroluminescence originates. Together, they form the organic EL medium 50. The anode 20 is adjacent to the hole transport layer and the cathode 60 is adjacent to the electron transport layer. The substrate is layer 10. This figure is for illustration only and the individual layer thickness is not scaled according to the actual thickness.

FIG. 2 illustrates an alternative construction of the organic EL device of this invention. It is a modified bi-layer structure. The EL medium contains an emissive layer between the hole transport layer and the electron transport layer. This emissive layer is the layer from which electroluminescence originates. Thus, layer 300 is the hole transport layer, layer 400 is the emissive layer, layer 500 is the electron transport layer, and together they form the electroluminescent medium 600. Layer 200 is

09503172-120998

the anode and layer 700 is the cathode. The substrate is layer 100. This figure is for illustration only and the individual layer thickness is not scaled according to the actual thickness.

FIG. 3 illustrates the energy level diagram of an organic EL device with a bi-layer structure as described in FIG. 1. The organic EL medium is represented by a hole-transport layer with a characteristic low ionization potential energy, and an electron transport layer with a relatively higher ionization potential energy. The ionization potential energy or ionization potential (IP) for a molecular solid is defined as the energy difference between the vacuum level and the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) level of the solid. The vacuum level is usually referred to as the reference level from which the energy levels of the molecular solid are measured. The HOMO is the highest energy level filled with an electron and in which the hole is free to move. Similarly, the lowest occupied molecular orbital (LUMO) is the lowest energy level devoid of an electron and in which a free electron is free to move. The energy difference between HOMO and LUMO is the bandgap within which there are no available molecular orbital states. The IP value is a measure of the minimum energy required to remove an electron from the molecular solid and can be easily obtained experimentally by photoemission techniques which have been well described in the literature.

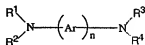
The bi-layer structure as illustrated in FIG. 1 is designed to confine the electron-hole recombination at the interface between the hole transport layer and the electron transport layer. This confinement is accomplished by establishing either an electron injection barrier or a hole injection barrier or both at the interface. Referring to the hole injection barrier, it is the difference between the HOMO levels of the hole transport and electron transport layers, as indicated by the symbol, ϕ , in FIG. 1. For large ϕ values, > 0.5 eV, the hole migrating through the hole transport layer towards the interface will be unable to overcome the potential energy

09208172-120998

barrier and will thus be trapped at the hole transport layer side of the interface. Likewise, the electron injection barrier is the difference between the LUMO levels and a large electron injection barrier for electron injection will localize the electron at the electron transport layer side of the interface. As a result of these charge localizations created by a proper choice of the hole transport and electron transport materials, the electron hole pair will tend to recombine at the interface producing electroluminescence which is characteristics of the interface.

Conventional hole transport materials used in EL devices are mostly arylamines because their hole mobility is among the highest found in common organic materials. Materials with a high mobility are desirable for current-driven devices such as organic EL as the voltage required to operate the device will be low. The arylamines are also known to have the lowest ionization potentials among organic materials. Thus, for creating a hole injection barrier between the hole transport layer and the electron transport layer in a bi-layer EL device, arylamines are appropriate. Highly efficient EL devices have been produced using a variety of arylamines as the hole transport layer.

A class of arylamines found particularly useful in organic EL devices is represented by formula VII:



VII

wherein

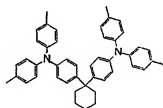
Ar is an arylene group, and arylene moieties are preferably phenyl and phenylene moieties;

n is an integer of from 1 to 4; and

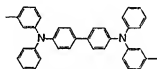
R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are independently selected aryl groups.

09208172-120998

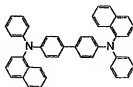
These arylamines are particularly useful as the hole transport material in EL devices.



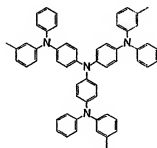
Compound 1



Compound 2



Compound 3



Compound 4

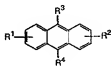
Although arylamines are useful as hole transport materials in EL devices, they do have a number of deficiencies. First, as a class of organic

09208172.120998

materials, they are relatively strong electron donors, meaning that they can be easily oxidized and therefore are unstable in ambient environments. Second, when used as a hole transport layer adjacent to an electron transport layer in an EL device, the arylamines may interact with the electron transport layer to produce non-emissive centers which will result in a loss of electroluminescence. Third, because of the low ionization potential of the arylamines, the hole injection barrier formed between the arylamine hole transport layer and the electron transport layer will cause the holes to localize in the arylamines which will also result in a loss of electroluminescence. For these reasons, new hole transport materials are useful to further improve the EL device performance.

The new hole transport materials in this invention include aromatic hydrocarbons or fused aromatic hydrocarbons with a molecular structure containing at least 20 carbon atoms;

The hole transport layer includes an organic compound having the formula I:

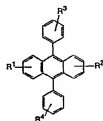


wherein:

substituents R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are each individually hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 20 carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group.

Representative examples of the hole transport layer material include:

- a) Anthracene derivatives of formula I:



II

wherein:

substituents R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are each individually hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 20 carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group;

The following molecular structures constitute specific examples of anthracene derivatives represented by the general formula II. These compounds are particularly useful as the hole transport material in EL devices.



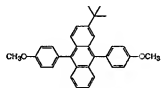
Compound 5



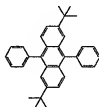
Compound 6

09208172-120998

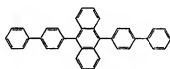
- 15 -



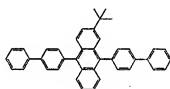
Compound 7



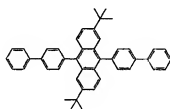
Compound 8



Compound 9



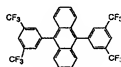
Compound 10



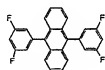
Compound 11

15

- 16 -



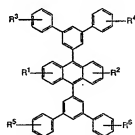
Compound 12



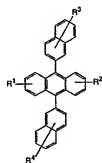
Compound 13

5

b) Anthracene derivatives of formula III, IV, V:



III

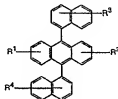


IV

10

09208172.1209998

- 17 -



V

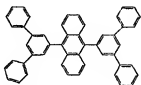
wherein:

substituents R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are each individually

- 5 hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 20 carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group;

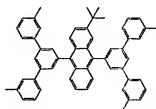
The following molecular structures constitute specific examples of anthracene derivatives represented by the general formula III,

- 10 IV, and V. These compounds are particularly useful as the hole transport material in EL devices.



Compound 14

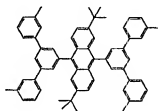
15



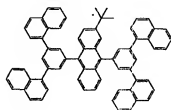
Compound 15

09208172.120998

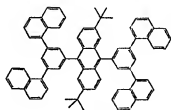
- 18 -



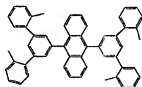
Compound 16



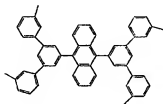
Compound 17



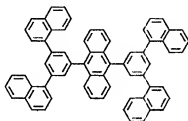
Compound 18



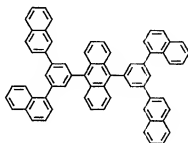
Compound 19



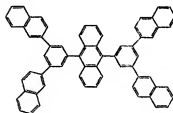
Compound 20



Compound 21



Compound 22

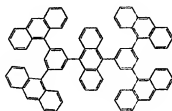


Compound 23

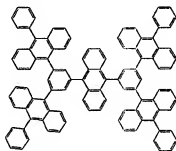
09208172.120998

09208172.120998

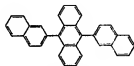
- 20 -



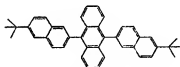
Compound 24



Compound 25



Compound 26

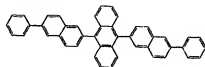


Compound 27

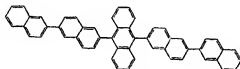
5

10

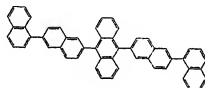
- 21 -



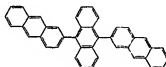
Compound 28



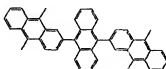
Compound 29



Compound 30



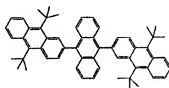
Compound 31



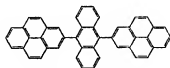
Compound 32

09208172-120998

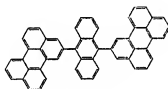
- 22 -



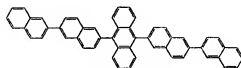
Compound 33



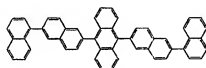
Compound 34



Compound 35



Compound 36



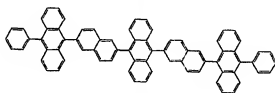
Compound 37

09208172-120998

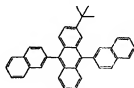
5

10

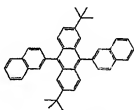
15



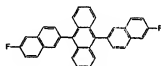
Compound 38



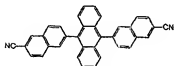
Compound 39



Compound 40



Compound 41



Compound 42

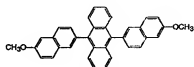
866021.27180260

5

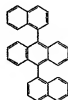
10

15

- 24 -



Compound 43

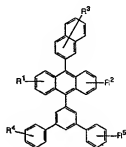


Compound 44

5

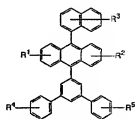
c) Anthracene derivatives having formulas VI, VII

VIII, IX, X and XI:



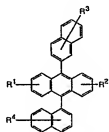
VI

10

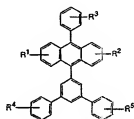


VII

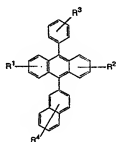
- 25 -



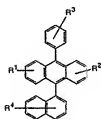
VIII



IX



X

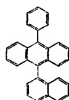


XI

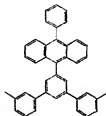
wherein:

substituents R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are each individually hydrogen,
or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to
20 carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24
5 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group.

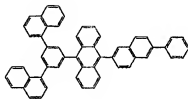
The following molecular structures constitute specific examples of
anthracene derivatives represented by the general formula VI, VII VIII, IX, X and
XI. These compounds are particularly useful as the hole transport material in EL
devices.



Compound 45



Compound 46

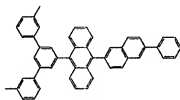


Compound 47

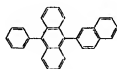
09208172.120998

09208172.120998

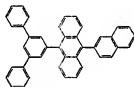
- 27 -



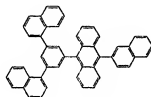
Compound 48



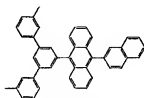
Compound 49



Compound 50



Compound 51

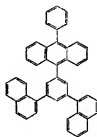


Compound 52

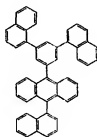
0020172-120988

5

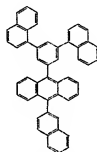
- 28 -



Compound 53



Compound 54

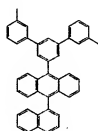


Compound 55

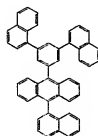
09208172.120998

5

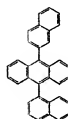
- 29 -



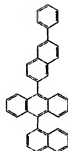
Compound 56



Compound 57



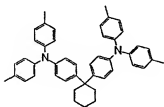
Compound 58



Compound 59

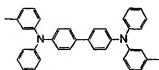
The ionization potentials of some of these aromatic hydrocarbon hole transport materials have been measured and their values are compared with the arylamine hole transport materials as follows. It is noted that the aromatic hydrocarbon hole transport materials generally have a higher ionization potential than the arylamines.

Arylamines and aromatic hydrocarbons IP (eV)



Compound 1

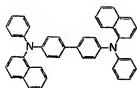
5.2



Compound 2

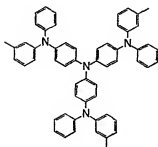
5.3

09208172-120998



Compound 3

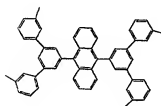
5.4



Compound 4

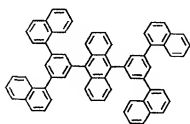
5.1

5



Compound 20

5.9

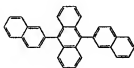


Compound 21

5.9

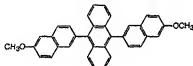
10

0208172.120998



Compound 26

5.8



Compound 43

5.8

5

A higher ionization potential for the hole transport material is more favorable for hole injection from the hole transport layer to the electron transport layer in a bi-layer EL device resulting in a lower hole injection barrier and consequently a higher EL luminous efficiency. A preferred range for the ionization potentials is 5.0 eV or higher. An alternative criteria is that it should be as high as the ionization potential of the electron transport material in the bi-layer EL device.

10

15

20

In forming the hole transport layer of the organic EL device, the hole transport materials of this invention can be deposited by a number of methods. The preferred method is by vacuum vapor deposition as these aromatic hydrocarbons have good thermal stability and can be sublimed into thin film. Alternately, they can be dissolved in appropriate solvents and be cast into thin film. Other deposition methods such as printing by the inkjet method, thermal transfer, laser abrasion and sputtering are useful.

The bi-layer EL device is the basic structure providing high luminous efficiencies and low-voltage operation. Alternative EL device structures have been demonstrated providing improved device performance. These alternative device structures include features in addition to the basic bi-layer structure such as the following structure (a) hole injection layer as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,356,429; (b) cathode

25

09208172.120996

modification with alkaline or alkaline halides as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,776,622; (c) anode modification with plasma-deposited fluorocarbons as disclosed in the above cited commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application No. 09/191,705 to Hung et al and (d) doped emitter layer inserted between the hole transport and electron transport layer as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,769,292. These EL device structures retain the hole transport layer as one component of the electroluminescent medium. Therefore, the aromatic hydrocarbon or fused hydrocarbon hole transport materials disclosed in this invention are applicable to these EL device structures as well.

A preferred EL device structure comprises an anode, a hole transport layer, an emissive layer, and an electron transport layer. In this preferred EL structure, the emissive layer is capable of transporting electrons as well, thus it can be considered as an electron transport layer with the added function of being highly luminescent. The principle function is to provide efficient emissive centers for electroluminescence. This emissive layer comprises a host material doped with one or more fluorescent dyes (FD). The fluorescent dye is usually present in an amount on the order of a few molar percent or less of the host material and it is sufficient to cause the EL emission to be predominantly that of the fluorescent dye. Using this method, highly efficient EL devices can be constructed. Simultaneously, the color of the EL devices can be tuned by using fluorescent dyes of different emission wavelengths. By using a mixture of fluorescent dyes, EL color characteristics of the combined spectra of the individual fluorescent dyes are produced. This dopant scheme has been described in considerable details for EL devices by Tang in commonly-assigned U.S. Patent No. 4,769,292.

An important relationship for choosing a fluorescent dye as a dopant capable of modifying the hue of light emission when present in a host material is a comparison of their bandgap potential which is defined as the energy difference

09208172-120958

between the highest occupied molecular orbital and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital of the molecule.

Preferred host materials for the emissive layer of the organic EL device disclosed in this invention are metal chelated oxinoid compounds, including chelates of oxine itself (also commonly referred to as 8-quinolinol or 8-hydroxyquinoline or Alq). Another class of preferred host materials is mix ligand 8-quinolinolato aluminum chelates which have been disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,141,671. Another class of preferred host materials is distyrylstilbene derivatives as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,366,811.

For efficient energy transfer from the host to the dopant molecule, a necessary condition is that the band gap of the dopant is smaller than that of the host material. Preferred fluorescent dyes used as the dopant in the emissive layer include coumarins, stilbenes, distyrylstilbenes, derivatives of anthracene, tetracene, perylenes, rhodamines, and arylamines

The molecular structures of the preferred fluorescent dyes for the emissive layer in the EL device are listed as follows:



FD1



FD2

866021-27180260

- 35 -



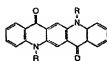
FD3



FD4

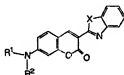


FD5



FD6 R = H

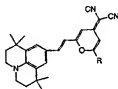
FD7 R = Me



FD8 X = O, R¹ = R² = Alkyl

FD9 X = S, R¹ = R² = Alkyl

5



FD10 R = Ph

FD11 R = Me

FD12 R = t-Bu

FD13 R = Mesityl

10

Preferred materials for use in forming the electron

15 transporting layer of the organic EL device are metal chelated oxinoid compounds, including chelates of oxine itself (also commonly referred to as 8-quinolinol or 8-hydroxyquinoline). Representative compounds are 8-hydroxyquinoline of the group III metals such as Al, In, Mg; and of the group II metals such as Mg, Zn; and of the group I metal such as Li.

20 Preferred materials for use in forming the anode of the EL device of this invention are indium tin oxide an anode modified with fluorocarbons as disclosed in the above disclosed commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application No. 09/191,705 by Hung et al.

09208172.120998

Preferred materials for use in forming the cathode of the EL devices of this invention are Mg, Li, or alloys of these materials as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,429,884; and commonly-assigned U.S. Patent No. 5,776,622 by Tang, Hung and others.

Examples

The invention and its advantages are further illustrated by the specific examples as follows:

Example 1 - Synthesis of 3,5-(diphenyl)bromobenzene

To a solution of 1,3,5-tribromobenzene (60.0 g, 0.19 mol) in 300 mL of dry tetrahydrofuran (THF) was added 0.5 g of bis-(triphenylphosphine)-palladium(II) chloride under nitrogen. After the solution was purged with dry nitrogen for 5 minutes, 175 mL of phenylmagnesium chloride (2.0 M in THF) was added through an addition funnel at room temperature under nitrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight. Then it was quenched by slowly adding 50 mL of 0.5 N HCl with stirring. The solvents were removed via a rotary evaporator. The residue was dissolved in heptane and washed with 0.1 M HCl followed by water. After removal of solvents, crude residues were purified by chromatography on silica gel using 3% methanol in dichloromethane as eluents. After drying, 18.0 g of pure 3,5-(diphenyl)bromobenzene was collected, yielding 30.0%.

Example 2 - Synthesis of 9,10-di-(3,5-diphenyl)phenyl anthracene (Compound 14)

To a suspension of 6.5 g (0.02 mol) of 9, 10-dibromoanthracene and 0.5 g of bis-(triphenylphosphine)-palladium(II) chloride in 100 mL of dry THF at refluxing was added a solution of 3,5-(diphenyl)phenylmagnesium bromide, which was freshly prepared from 15.5 g (0.05 mol) of 3,5-(diphenyl)bromobenzene in 150 mL of dry THF and 1.5 g magnesium in 30 mL of dry THF with 1,2-dibromoethane as an initiator. After addition, the reaction mixture was maintained at reflux for

09208172.120998

three hours. Then it was cooled and 30 mL of water was carefully added. After removal of the solvents by vacuum rotary evaporator, the residue was extracted by dichloromethane followed by washing with dilute hydrochloric acid and water. The dichloromethane solution was dried over sodium sulfate and passed it through silica gel column. The solvents were removed. The pure 9,10-di-(3',5'-diphenyl)phenyl anthracene (Compound 14) (9.5 g) was obtained by recrystallization from hexane. Yield 75.0 %.

Example 3 - Synthesis of 3,5-di-(m-tolyl)bromobenzene

To a solution of 1,3,5-tribromobenzene (47.3 g, 0.15 mol) in 150 mL of dry tetrahydrofuran (THF) was added 0.5 g of bis-(triphenylphosphine)-palladium(II) chloride under nitrogen. After the solution was degassed with dry nitrogen for 5 minutes, 155 mL of m-tolyl magnesium bromide (0.2 M in THF) was added through an addition funnel at 70 °C under nitrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred under reflux for another two hours after addition. After cooling the reaction mixture was quenched by slowly adding 50 mL of 0.5 N HCl with stirring. Then the solvents were removed via a rotary evaporator. The residue was dissolved in hexane and washed with 0.1 M HCl followed by water. After removing the solvent, the crude residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel using hexane as the eluent. After drying, 28.0 g of 3,5-di-m-tolyl bromobenzene was collected. Yield 55.3%.

Example 4 - Synthesis of 9,10-di-(3',5'-m-tolyl)phenyl anthracene (Compound 20)

To a suspension of 6.5 g (0.02 mol) of 9,10-dibromoanthracene and 0.5 g of bis-(triphenylphosphine)-palladium(II) chloride in 100 mL of dry THF at refluxing was added to a solution of 3,5-di(m-tolyl)phenylmagnesium bromide, which was freshly prepared from 15.5 g (0.046 mol) of 3,5-di-(m-tolyl)bromobenzene in 150 mL of dry THF and clean, dry 1.5 g magnesium in 30 mL of dry THF with 1,2-dibromoethane as an initiator. After the addition, the reaction mixture was

09208172-120998

kept at reflux for another three hours. Then the reaction mixture was cooled and 30 mL of water was carefully added. After removal of the solvents by a rotary evaporator, the residue was extracted by dichloromethane followed by washing with dilute hydrochloric acid and water. The dichloromethane solution was dried over sodium sulfate and passed through a silica gel column. The pure 9,10-di-(3',5'-m-toly)-phenyl anthracene (compound 20) (11.5 g) was obtained by recrystallization from 300 mL of hexane. Yield 76.8%.

Example 5 - Synthesis of 3,5-(1-naphthyl)bromobenzene

To a solution of 1,3,5-tribromobenzene (105.0 g, 0.22 mol) in 500 mL of dry tetrahydrofuran (THF) was added 1.0 g of bis-(triphenylphosphine)-palladium(II) chloride under nitrogen. After the solution was bubbled with dry nitrogen for 5 minutes, 1-naphthylmagnesium bromide, which was prepared from 150.0 g (0.48 mol) of 1-bromonaphthalene in 100.0 mL of dry THF and clean, dry 18.0 g of magnesium in 250 mL of dry THF with 1,2-dibromoethane as an initiator, was added through an addition funnel at 70 °C under nitrogen. The reaction mixture was stirred under reflux for another two hours. After the reaction mixture was cooled, it was quenched by slowly adding 25.0 mL of 5% HCl with stirring. Then the solvents were removed via a rotary evaporator. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane and washed with 0.1 M HCl followed by water. After removal of solvents, the crude residue was purified by crystallizing from heptane. A 57.0g of pure 3,5-di(1-naphthyl) bromobenzene was collected. Yield 63.5%.

Example 6 - Synthesis of 9,10-di-[3,5-(1-naphthyl)-phenyl]-anthracene (Compound 21)

To a suspension of 6.7 g (0.02 mol) of 9,10-dibromoanthracene and 0.3 g of bis-(triphenylphosphine)-palladium(II) chloride in 150 mL of dry THF heated at refluxing was added to a solution of 3,5-di-(1-naphthyl)phenylmagnesium bromide, which was freshly

09208172-120998

prepared from 18.4 g of (0.045 mol) of 3,5-di-(1-naphthyl)- bromobenzene in 150 mL of dry THF and clean, dry 1.5 g of magnesium in 30 mL of dry THF with 1,2-dibromoethane as an initiator. After the addition, the reaction mixture was kept at reflux for another three hours. Then the
5 reaction mixture was cooled and 30 mL of 0.5% HCl was carefully added. After removal of the solvents by vacuum rotary evaporator, the residue was filtered and washed by water, 1:1 water:acetone, and followed by a minimum amount of dichloromethane. After drying, the pure 9,10-bis-[3',5'-(1-naphthyl)phenyl] anthracene (Compound 21) (12.5 g) was
10 obtained. Yield 74.0%.

Example 7 - Synthesis of 2-naphthylene boronic acid

A solution of n-BuLi (1.6 M in hexane, 100 mL, 0.16 mol) was added via an addition funnel to 2-bromonaphthalene (30.0 g, 0.14 mol) in 200 mL of dry THF at -78 °C. The yellow suspension was stirred
15 at this temperature for a half hour, a solution of B(OMe)₃ (26.6 mL, 29.1 g, 0.28 mol) in 150 mL of dry THF was added dropwise, with the temperature kept below -60 °C. The resulting colorless solution was allowed to warm to room temperature overnight, then 300 mL of 10 M HCl was added and the mixture stirred for a further one hour under
20 nitrogen. Water and ether were added, and the aqueous layer was extracted several times with ether. The combined organic extracts were dried over MgSO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to yield a white solid (21.0 g, 95%), which was used in the coupling reaction without further purification.

25 Example 8 - Synthesis of 9,10-di-(2-naphthyl)anthracene
(Compound 26)

Pd(PPh₃)₄ (1.0 g, 0.8 mmol) and 300 mL of 2.0 M aqueous Na₂CO₃ were added to a solution of 9,10-dibromoanthracene (34.0 g, 0.1 mol) and 2-naphthylene boronic acid (40.0 g, 0.232 mol) in 600 mL of
30 toluene and 100 mL of ethanol. The reaction mixture was purged with

09208172-120998

nitrogen for 10 min. After refluxing under nitrogen overnight, the organic suspension layer was separated while hot and was added 300 mL of 2.0 N HCl and refluxed for one hour with vigorous stirring. The aqueous layer was separated again while hot followed by washing with water three times until pH is about 7. The precipitates from the organic layer was filtered and washed with small amount of cold acetone followed by toluene. After drying, 34.0 g of pure 9,10-di-(2-naphthyl)anthracene (compound 26) was obtained. Yield 80.0%.

Example 9 - Synthesis of 9,10-di-[2-(6-methoxynaphthyl)]anthracene (compound 43)

To a suspension of 22.0 g (0.09 mol) of 9,10-dibromoanthracene and 0.75 g of bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) chloride in 200 mL of dry THF at reflux was added a solution of 6-methoxy 2-naphthylmagnesium bromide, which was fresh by prepared from 50.0 g (0.211 mol) of 6-methoxy 2-bromonaphthylene in 400 mL of dry THF and 5.6 g of magnesium in 100 mL of dry THF with 1,2-dibromoethane as an initiator. After addition, the reaction mixture was maintained at reflux for three hours. Then it was cooled and 100 mL of THF and 50 mL of 15% hydrochloric acid was carefully added. After removal of the solvents by vacuum rotary evaporator, the residue was filtered and washed with water until pH = 7. The crude product was refluxed in 500 mL of dichloromethane for one hour. After cooling, it was filtered and washed with a small amount of cold acetone to give 34.0 g of pure 9,10-di-[2-(6-methoxynaphthyl)]anthracene (Compound 43). Yield 77.1 %.

EL device fabrication and performance

Examples 10 to 16

EL devices of this invention were constructed in the following manner. The organic EL medium has an anode, a hole transport

09208172.120998

layer, an emissive and electron transport layer, and a cathode. The substrate was glass.

- a) The anode was a conductive indium-tin-oxide (ITO) coated on a glass substrate. It was about 1000 Angstroms thick.
- 5 The ITO glass was cleaned using a commercial glass plate cleaner. Prior to the deposition of the organic layers, the ITO substrate was subjected to an oxygen plasma clean in a commercial etcher.

- b) A hole transport layer about was deposited onto the ITO substrate by vacuum vapor deposition using a tantalum boat source.
- 10 The layer thickness was about 600 Angstroms.

- c) An electron-transport and emissive layer was deposited on top of the hole transport layer by vacuum vapor deposition using a tantalum boat source. The layer thickness was about 700 Angstroms.

- 15 d) A cathode layer was deposited on top of the electron transport and emissive layer. The layer thickness was about 2000 Angstroms and the atomic composition of the cathode was about 10 parts magnesium and 1 part silver.

- The above deposition sequence was completed in a single
- 20 sequence without a vacuum break between the deposition of individual layers. The completed EL device was then sealed with a cover glass plate in a dry glove box for protection against ambient environment. A desiccant material was also include in the sealed package to improve the storage life of the EL device.

- 25 The results of the EL devices from examples 10 to 16 are shown in Table I. Example 10 is a comparative example. Compound 3 used in this example is an arylamine. The light output and luminous efficiency obtained by this EL device were substantially lower in comparison with the EL devices of Examples 11 - 16, which used aromatic hydrocarbons as the hole transport layer.

09208172.120998

An efficiency gain on the order of 30 to 40% has been realized by using an aromatic hydrocarbon as the hole transport layer.

Table I

	Hole transport layer	Electron transport and emissive layer	Applied Voltage (V)	Brightness (cd/m ²)	Efficiency (cd/A)	Color
Example 10	Compound 3	Alq	7.5	578	2.9	Green
Example 11	Compound 26	Alq	6.3	855	4.2	Green
Example 12	Compound 9	Alq	8.6	628	3.14	Green
Example 13	Compound 20	Alq	8.9	929	4.65	Green
Example 14	Compound 21	Alq	10.7	877	4.22	Green
Example 15	Compound 39	Alq	8.6	820	4.10	Green
Example 16	Compound 43	Alq	8.5	879	4.39	Green

5 Examples 17 to 22

EL devices of this invention were constructed in a manner similar to Examples 10-16. The organic EL medium has an anode, a hole transport layer, an emissive layer, an electron-transport layer, and a cathode. The substrate was glass.

- 10 a) The anode was a conductive indium-tin-oxide (ITO) coated on a glass substrate. It was about 1000 Angstrom thick. The ITO glass was cleaned using a commercial glass plate cleaner. Prior to the deposition of the organic layers, the ITO substrate was subjected to an oxygen plasma clean in a commercial etcher.
- 15 b) A hole transport layer about was deposited onto the ITO substrate by vacuum vapor deposition using a tantalum boat source. The layer thickness was about 600 Angstroms.
- c) An emissive layer was deposited on top of the hole transport layer by vacuum vapor deposition using a tantalum boat source.
- 20 The layer thickness was about 350 Angstroms.

09208172.120998

d) An electron transport layer was deposited on top of the emissive layer by vacuum vapor deposition using a tantalum boat source. The layer thickness was about 350 Angstroms.

e) A cathode layer was deposited on top of the electron transport layer. The layer thickness was about 2000 Angstroms and the atomic composition of the cathode was about 10 parts magnesium and 1 part silver.

The above deposition sequence was completed in a single sequence without a vacuum break between the deposition of individual layers. The completed EL device was then sealed with a cover glass plate in a dry glove box for protection against ambient environment. A desiccant material was also include in the sealed package to improve the storage life of the EL device.

The results of the EL devices from examples 17 to 22 are shown in Table II. Example 17 is a comparative example using an arylamine (Compound 3) as the hole transport layer. The light output and luminous efficiency obtained from this EL were substantially lower in comparison with the EL device of Example 18, which used an aromatic hydrocarbon of Compound 26 as the hole transport layer instead of an arylamine. Otherwise, both EL devices have an identical structure. An efficiency gain of 34% has been realized in using the aromatic hydrocarbon as the hole transport layer. Example 21 is another comparative example using an arylamine (Compound 3) as the hole transport layer. The red light output and luminous efficiency obtained from this EL were substantially lower in comparison with the EL device of Example 22, which used an aromatic hydrocarbon Compound 26 as the hole transport layer instead of an arylamine. Otherwise, both EL devices have an identical structure. An efficiency gain of 80% has been realized in using the aromatic hydrocarbon as the hole transport layer.

09208172-120998

Table II

Examples	Hole transport layer	Doped emissive layer	Electron transport layer	Applied Voltage (V)	Brightness (cd/m ²) @ 20 mA/cm ²	Efficiency cd/A	Emitting Light
Example 17	Compound 3	Alq + 1% FD 9	Alq	6.9	2219	11.1	Green
Example 18	Compound 26	Alq + 1% FD 9	Alq	6.5	2994	14.9	Green
Example 19	Compound 21	Alq + 1% FD 9	Alq	8.3	3133	15.6	Green
Example 20	Compound 43	Alq + 1% FD 9	Alq	8.5	2848	14.24	Green
Example 21	Compound 3	Alq + 1% FD 13	Alq	7.9	439	2.20	Red
Example 22	Compound 26	Alq + 1% FD 13	Alq	7.7	791	3.90	Red

The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention.

09208172.120938

PARTS LIST

10	substrate
20	anode
30	hole transport layer
40	electron transport layer
50	organic EL medium
60	cathode
100	substrate
200	anode
300	hole transport layer
400	emissive layer
500	electron transport layer
600	EL medium
700	cathode

09208172.120998

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

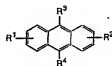
1. An organic multilayer electroluminescent device including an anode and cathode, and comprising therebetween:

a hole transport layer; and

an electron transport layer disposed in operative relationship with the hole transport layer;

wherein:

the hole transport layer includes an organic compound having the formula:



wherein:

substituents R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are each individually hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 20 carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group.

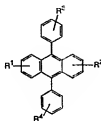
2. An organic multilayer electroluminescent device including an anode and cathode, and comprising therebetween:

a hole transport layer; and

an electron transport layer disposed in operative relationship with the hole transport layer;

wherein:

the hole transport layer includes an organic compound having the formula:



wherein:

substituents R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are each individually hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 20 carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group.

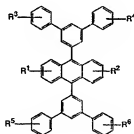
3. An organic multilayer electroluminescent device including an anode and cathode, and comprising therebetween:

a hole transport layer; and

an electron transport layer disposed in operative relationship with the hole transport layer;

wherein:

the hole transport layer includes an organic compound having the formula:



wherein:

substituents R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 and R^6 are each individually hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of from 5

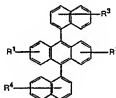
4. An organic multilayer electroluminescent device including an anode and cathode, and comprising therebetween:
a hole transport layer; and
an electron transport layer disposed in operative relationship with the hole transport layer;
wherein:

substituents R¹, R², R³ and R⁴, are each individually hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 20 carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group.

5. An organic multilayer electroluminescent device including an anode and cathode, and comprising therebetween:
a hole transport layer; and
an electron transport layer disposed in operative relationship with the hole transport layer;

wherein:

the hole transport layer includes an organic compound having the formula:

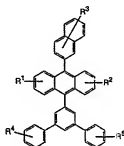


wherein:

substituents R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are each individually hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 20 carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group.

6. An organic multilayer electroluminescent device including an anode and cathode, and comprising therebetween:
a hole transport layer; and
an electron transport layer disposed in operative relationship with the hole transport layer;
wherein:

the hole transport layer includes an organic compound having the formula:



wherein:

substituents R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are each individually hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 20 carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group.

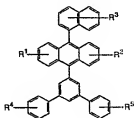
7. An organic multilayer electroluminescent device including an anode and cathode, and comprising therebetween:

a hole transport layer; and

an electron transport layer disposed in operative relationship with the hole transport layer;

wherein:

the hole transport layer includes an organic compound having the formula:



wherein:

substituents R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are each individually hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 20 carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group.

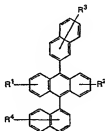
8. An organic multilayer electroluminescent device including an anode and cathode, and comprising therebetween:

a hole transport layer; and

09208172.120998

an electron transport layer disposed in operative relationship with the hole transport layer;
wherein:

the hole transport layer includes an organic compound having the formula:



wherein:

substituents R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are each individually hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 20 carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group.

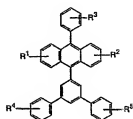
9. An organic multilayer electroluminescent device including an anode and cathode, and comprising therebetween:

a hole transport layer; and

an electron transport layer disposed in operative relationship with the hole transport layer;
wherein:

the hole transport layer includes an organic compound having the formula:

- 53 -



wherein:

substituents R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 are each individually hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 20 carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group.

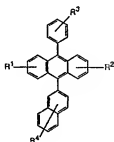
10. An organic multilayer electroluminescent device including an anode and cathode, and comprising therebetween:

a hole transport layer; and

an electron transport layer disposed in operative relationship with the hole transport layer;

wherein:

the hole transport layer includes an organic compound having the formula:



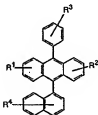
wherein:

substituents R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are each individually hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of

from 5 to 20 carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group.

11. An organic multilayer electroluminescent device including an anode and cathode, and comprising therebetween:
a hole transport layer; and
an electron transport layer disposed in operative relationship with the hole transport layer;
wherein:

the hole transport layer includes an organic compound having the formula:



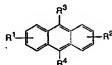
wherein:

substituents R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are each individually hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 20 carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group.

866021-27180260

ABSTRACT

An organic multilayer electroluminescent device including an anode and cathode, and including therebetween a hole transport layer; and an electron transport layer disposed in operative relationship with the hole transport layer; wherein the hole transport layer includes an organic compound having the formula:



wherein:

- substituents R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are each individually hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 20 carbon atoms; or heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms; or fluorine, chlorine, bromine; or cyano group.

09208172-120998

Combined Declaration For Patent Application and Power of Attorney

ATTORNEY DOCKET
78687RLO

As below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,
I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

**ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE WITH ANTHRACENE DERIVATIVES HOLE
TRANSPORT LAYER**

The specification of which (check only one item below):

☒ is attached hereto.☐ was filed as United States Application Serial No. on and☐ was amended on (if applicable).☐ was filed as PCT International application Number on and was amended under PCT Article 19 on (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed:

PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119:

FOREIGN (PCT) APPLICATION	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (in country)	PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119		
			YES		NO
			YES		NO
			YES		NO

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §119 §(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

PRIOR PROVISIONAL APPLICATION(S) AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §119 (e):

PROVISIONAL APPLICATION NUMBER	FILED DATE

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any prior United States application(s) or PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America that is/are listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in that/those prior application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations §1.56, which became available between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

PRIOR US APPLICATIONS OR PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S. FOR BENEFIT UNDER 35 USC §120:

U.S. APPLICATIONS		STATUS (Check one)		
U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER	U.S. FILING DATE	PATENTED	PENDING	ABANDONED
PCT APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S.				
PCT APPLICATION NO.	PCT FILING DATE	U.S. SERIAL NUMBERS ASSIGNED (if any)		

09208172-120993

Combined Declaration For Patent Application and Power of Attorney (Continued)

ATTORNEY DOCKET
78687RLO

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith (List name and registration number)

Raymond L. Owens, Registration No. 22,363
 Thomas H. Close, Registration No. 27,428
 J. Lanny Tucker, Registration No. 27,678
 Sarah Meeks Roberts, Registration No. 33,447
 Arthur H. Rosenstein, Registration No. 24,352
 Milton S. Sales, Registration No. 24,516

Send Correspondence to:

Thomas H. Close
 Eastman Kodak Company
 Patent Legal Staff
 Rochester, NY 14650-2201

Direct Telephone Calls to:
(name and telephone number)

Raymond L. Owens
 (716) 477-4653
 FAX: (716) 477-4646

2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME	FIRST GIVEN NAME	SECOND GIVEN NAME
0	REFERENCE & CITIZENSHIP	Shi	Jianmin	
1	BUSINESS ADDRESS	CITY	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
		Webster	New York 14580 USA	USA
2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME	FIRST GIVEN NAME	SECOND GIVEN NAME
0	REFERENCE & CITIZENSHIP	Tang	Ching	
1	BUSINESS ADDRESS	CITY	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
		Eastman Kodak Company	New York 14625 USA	USA
2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME	FIRST GIVEN NAME	SECOND GIVEN NAME
0	REFERENCE & CITIZENSHIP	Rochester	Ching	W.
1	BUSINESS ADDRESS	CITY	STATE & ZIP CODE (COUNTRY)	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
		Eastman Kodak Company	343 State Street, Rochester	USA
2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME	FIRST GIVEN NAME	SECOND GIVEN NAME
0	REFERENCE & CITIZENSHIP	Klubok	Kevin	P.
1	BUSINESS ADDRESS	CITY	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
		Rochester	New York 14612 USA	USA
2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME	FIRST GIVEN NAME	SECOND GIVEN NAME
0	REFERENCE & CITIZENSHIP	Eastman Kodak Company	343 State Street, Rochester	
1	BUSINESS ADDRESS	CITY	STATE & ZIP CODE (COUNTRY)	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
		Eastman Kodak Company	343 State Street, Rochester	New York 14650 USA
2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME	FIRST GIVEN NAME	SECOND GIVEN NAME
0	REFERENCE & CITIZENSHIP			
1	BUSINESS ADDRESS	CITY	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME	FIRST GIVEN NAME	SECOND GIVEN NAME
0	REFERENCE & CITIZENSHIP			
1	BUSINESS ADDRESS	CITY	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME	FIRST GIVEN NAME	SECOND GIVEN NAME
0	REFERENCE & CITIZENSHIP			
1	BUSINESS ADDRESS	CITY	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME	FIRST GIVEN NAME	SECOND GIVEN NAME
0	REFERENCE & CITIZENSHIP			
1	BUSINESS ADDRESS	CITY	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR	FAMILY NAME	FIRST GIVEN NAME	SECOND GIVEN NAME
0	REFERENCE & CITIZENSHIP			
1	BUSINESS ADDRESS	CITY	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 201	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 202	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 203
<i>J. Shi</i>	<i>Kevin P. Klubok</i>	<i>Kevin P. Klubok</i>
DATE	DATE	DATE
Dec. 1998	Dec 3, 1998	Dec 4, 1998
SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 204	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 205	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 206
DATE	DATE	DATE

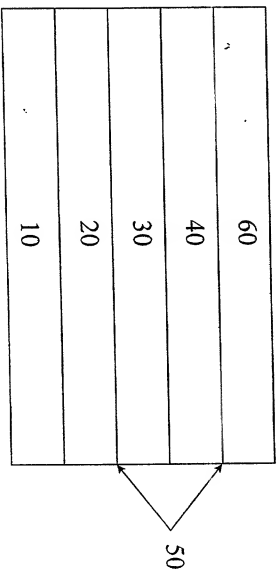


Fig. 1

09208172.120998

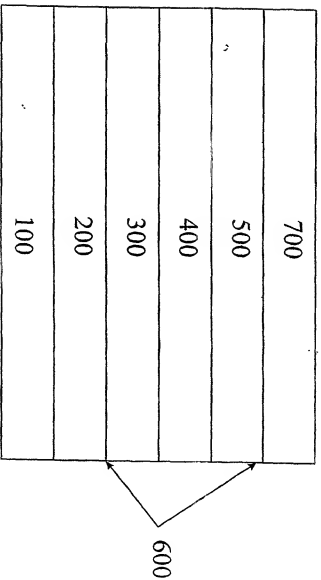


Fig. 2

09208172.120998

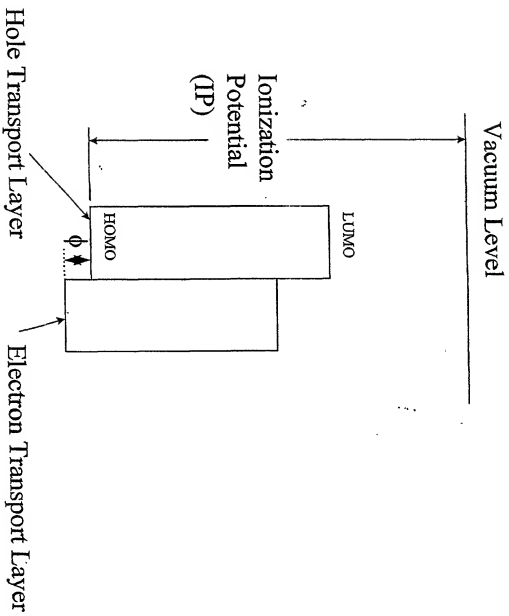


Fig. 3
09208172.120998